

Industrially its chief idea is for the exchange of manufactured articles for raw materials on the principle of barter, which, incidentally, is already effectively functioning in Germany.

A French investigator ordered three carloads of tanks, which were delivered in three days to Luxembourg, this entire transaction being under the Spartacist regime.

This regime has now taken possession of the Ruhr coal mines, with the object of exchanging this coal with Holland for food, the lack of which is the greatest menace which the movement faces. The Spartacists are levying taxes on cities to support the new Government, Düsseldorf having submitted to a tax of 4,000,000 marks.

To observe the whole thing seems like a new social phenomenon, which, for the moment, seems to be succeeding. Any extraordinary phase of it up to date, however, seems to be the lack of individual leadership, this new social order appearing to be a development of a spontaneous desire of Germany to get to work on a working basis and under Socialistic principles. Wherever troops of the Reichswehr have come in contact with this movement they have laid down their arms.

That which is immediately concerning the French is how this movement, if it continues without being suppressed, will affect the peace treaty. Plainly the chiefs of it are not disposed to carry out the terms of the treaty, as they are seemingly imbued solely with the idea of Socialistic perfection.

## PROMISE TO LEAVE AS ORDER RETURNS

No Question of Sending 100,000 Men, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, March 24.—A semi-official statement concerning a report from Paris with regard to negotiations between France and Germany as to the sending of troops to the Ruhr region was issued here today. It says:

"There is no question of the sending of 100,000 soldiers to the Ruhr district, and military reinforcements would be employed only in the case of most urgent necessity. It goes without saying that any troops entering the Ruhr with the permission of the Entente would evacuate the region immediately after the restoration."

## U. S. OPPOSED USING ALLIED ARMS IN RUHR

Joins Britain and Italy on Military Action.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The United States is understood to have decided to join with Great Britain and Italy in opposing any military action by the allied Governments to force preservation of order in the Ruhr Valley. Ambassador Wallace at Paris. It was said today, had been informed of this Government's position.

Secretary Baker said today that no report as to the presence of German troops in the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine River had been communicated to the War Department by Major-General Allen, commanding the American forces in Germany.

## STILL NEGOTIATING FOR GERMAN CABINET

National Assembly Meets, but Adjourns Quickly.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, March 24.—The National Assembly met this afternoon, but the session was immediately postponed. The President was empowered to reconvene it when the situation became clearer.

The Prussian Assembly also postponed its meeting until after the meeting of the National Assembly. The new Cabinet has not yet been formed. The various parties are still negotiating.

The report of the arrest of Major-General von Luttwitz and Rear Admiral von Trotha is said to be erroneous. The President regards this contradiction as confirming the report that the Government has promised clemency to von Luttwitz and his accomplices.

Berlin seemed today to have resumed work. Trams were repairing the tracks for an increased service and the railroads were running with more regularity.

What effects the provisional cessation of the strike has had on other parts of the country is not yet known here. Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; General Braun, chief of staff of the Reichswehr, and Imperial Commissioner Severing, have begun negotiations with the representatives of the Soviet dictatorship in various towns, and, according to one report, the commission has been charged to find a basis for an agreement. The present position is a twenty-four hours truce, renewable daily and terminable on twenty-four hours notice.

The newspapers are reappearing after an interval of eleven days. They are unanimous that the damage caused by Kapp and his followers is enormous and that the utmost efforts will be needed to repair it.

## EBERT FORCES ABLE TO CRUSH RUHR REDS

Official Circles in Hague Believe, However, German Government Will Compromise.

## RUIN OF MINES FEARED

Forty-eight Hour Armistice Arranged in Westphalia Pending Negotiations.

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, March 24.—Official circles here are informed that the Ebert Government considers itself sufficiently strong from a military standpoint to crush the Spartacists in the Ruhr district. It is probable, however, that it will compromise because of the fear that the Spartacists, if made desperate, would destroy the mines, crippling the industry of Germany, France and Holland.

Latest despatches indicate that the fighting has temporarily ceased in the Ruhr district. The Handelsblat correspondent at Bielefeld, Westphalia, says that a forty-eight hour armistice has been arranged, to continue unless terminated by a twenty-four hour notice. The belligerents are facing each other, according to a Berlin despatch, while negotiations are in progress.

The New York Current says that Wesel, Anhalt and Bocholt were still in the hands of the Government militia at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

HENDRICH, Rheinland Province, March 24.—The workmen's forces are said to have been beaten back more than a mile at Wesel today, although the firing was never intense, and the situation was regarded as rather quiet. It is reliably estimated that the Government troops besieged in the city number about 5,000, and that there are 2,000 men on the line. Figures as regards the workmen are less reliable, but it is said they number 15,000 or more.

Little surprise is expressed today at the moderation in today's fighting, it being believed that the workmen are losing some of the first enthusiasm that enabled them to cut to pieces the Düsseldorf units that had been interned by the British and later to drive the troops before them in a wide, encircling guerrilla movement.

A German observation airplane passed over Wesel this afternoon. Some persons reaching here from Wesel assert that they saw women, some of them mounted, fighting with the workmen.

An Erfurt despatch says the insurgents at Gotha surrendered unconditionally at 8 o'clock Wednesday. The leaders died. It also is reported that the insurgents have evacuated Ohrdruf. Düsseldorf is quiet. Perfect order also is reported at Essen, Duisburg, Elberfeld and other parts of the Ruhr district.

By the Associated Press.

CORLENZ, March 24.—It was reported here that Wesel had been captured by the Reds and that the Government troops had retired and were being reinforced and their supplies, including ammunition, replenished.

According to the German official reports, however, the rumor of the capture of Wesel by the Reds is unfounded. They state that negotiations were opened today south of Wesel between the Government troops and the attacking Reds. The latter demanded the surrender of the town, but the troops opposed this, as

## Naval Units at Kiel Depose Their Officers

LONDON, March 24.—Naval units at Kiel on Tuesday deposed their officers and the officers of the Baltic station, as well as Rear Admiral Evers, the newly appointed chief of the station, according to advices from Berlin. These posts they filled with deckhands and members of the Republican Officers League. The units are taking orders from the civilian Governor.

they expect reinforcements. There was some fighting on the Lippe south of Wesel in the morning.

The same sources indicate that the Government is starting to clean up the Soviet district of Thuringia after the capture of Halle yesterday. The concentration camp at Ohrdruf, Saxony, has been cleared of the Reds after heavy fighting.

There have been raids in the direction of Gotha from Erfurt, and the troops expect to take Gotha to-morrow.

LONDON, March 24.—In Essen, says the London Times correspondent, as in almost every other town and district, any suggestion that the workmen have decided to set up Soviet governments is expressly denied, and in most cases the moderate and extreme Socialists have found it possible to work in union.

Every effort is being made to avoid bloodshed and return to work, and it appears that the whole situation is less dangerous than generally imagined, says the correspondent, owing to the fact that in Düsseldorf and several other towns the Moderate Socialists are joining the Workers' Council.

According to the Amsterdam Telegraph, says the Amsterdam London Times correspondent, all the west German Workers' Council were met Wednesday in Essen to decide concerning their attitude to the situation would be. From the preliminary discussions, it looks as if it is planned that the Soviet councils will be abandoned and all the Social parties in the Ruhr district will cooperate.

The same newspaper learns that a charge of high treason has been lodged against Gen. Lindemann. A Massabode despatch says that Prince Henry of Prussia, a brother to former Emperor William, was arrested a few days ago but that he was liberated as there was nothing that could be proved against him.

A member of the Soviet Government of Essen said to the correspondent that to date there has been no central direction of the various Spartacist town regiments, the workmen of each town appearing to be fighting for their own ends. The official said they now want to unite. He had sent the Chief Burgomaster of the Ruhr district to Berlin to negotiate for food, he declared.

This official asserted he had no fear of allied intervention so long as the allied soldiers were safe. He maintained he knew many of the allied soldiers were Bolsheviks and would not fight against laborers.

## AMBROSE BIERCE'S DEATH IS SOLVED

Shot by Villistas, Is Report of Searcher.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—A signed statement that he has evidence that Ambrose Bierce, noted writer, who disappeared in 1915, was put to death by a Villista firing squad near the village of Camoli, on the trail to Monterey, was made in the San Francisco Bulletin today by J. H. Wilkins, a special writer who has returned from Mexico after a search for evidence as to Bierce's fate. Wilkins' informant, he said, was a

## BRITAIN MENACED BY VAST STRIKES

Miners Call for Vote on Walk-out and Railway Men May Join.

## VETO BY WILSON WAITS KNOX PEACE

Continued from First Page.

vision authorizing Congress to declare war, and it was rejected, having very little support. Senator Thomas therefore insisted that the President, as manager of foreign relations and negotiator of treaties, has sole power to handle the making of peace.

This view is taken by many Senate Democrats and it is becoming apparent that something very much like a party division is forming. Senator Pomeroy (Ohio) supported the position taken by Senator Thomas, asserting that there could be no serious doubt among lawyers.

On the other hand, Senator Lodge insists that the Constitution gives Congress power to pass legislation declaring war to exist, and the power to do this connotes the power to repeal such legislation.

At the conference of House leaders this afternoon opposition developed to the plan suggested by some of trying to repeal all war legislation and maintaining the status quo, as far as making direct peace with Germany and the peace treaty are concerned.

A blanket repeal would knock out some legislation that it is desired to continue, such as the law providing for the seizure of German property in this country by the Alien Property Custodian. The fear is that any attempt of this kind would involve Congress in a nearly hopeless muddle and require weeks of deliberation, as the repeal of nearly every law would have to be considered separately.

## BRITAIN MENACED BY VAST STRIKES

Miners Call for Vote on Walk-out and Railway Men May Join.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 24.—Two great strikes threaten Great Britain. The long standing dispute between the miners and the Government regarding the nationalization of the coal mines came to a head today. The Miners Federation decided to insist on an increase in wages which would penalize trade \$25,000,000 a year and decided to call a ballot of its members in favor of a strike for the purpose of forcing the Government to grant the increase, which amounts to 75 cents a day.

Negotiations which have been going on for weeks broke down when the miners refused the Government's offer of 17 cents, or the alternative of a 20 per cent. raise in wages. The ending of the negotiations made the danger of a coal mine strike more imminent than at any time since the armistice.

The possibility of a general railroad strike was announced by G. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who said that 2,000 men on the Lancaster-Yorkshire Railway struck at Wakefield because a driver refused to relieve another man after the former had worked one hour overtime. The company suspended and refused to reinstate the driver, whereupon 2,000 men immediately stopped work. The dissatisfaction is spreading and a serious situation may develop.

There is talk here to-night that the Triple Alliance, consisting of the miners, the transport workers and the railway workers, may be involved. However, the fact that the miners have little or no sympathy from the British public may deter the railway men and the transport workers from taking a hand in the miners' strike, which, if called, will certainly be bitterly fought by the entire public and Government. The miners' strike ballot probably will be ordered to-morrow. A full poll cannot be completed before Easter. There must be a week's notice before a strike.

## BRITAIN MENACED BY VAST STRIKES

The attitude of the miners in so far as a complete paralysis of the coal industry here is concerned is extremely dangerous owing to the position of the Welsh miners, who claim to produce the greater part of coal for export, which is now selling at sky high prices. They consider the federation was demanded too small and are showing a tendency to break away from the federation and to threaten to demand an increase equivalent to the abnormal profits taken in the export trade. The mine leaders are doing their utmost to prevent a break before the ballot is returned.

The present position of the British mining industry is being maintained solely by means of the sale of export coal, a large number of mines being operated at a loss, while the price of coal for household and industrial use is less than the average cost of production. The method of pooling profits has proved a satisfactory means of increasing production during recent months.

The more moderate section of the miners will perhaps vote for reopening the negotiations with the Government, but the South Wales miners, numbering roughly a third of the miners' body, already have raised objections to a settlement on the federation terms. They declare that even if these terms are granted they will demand an increase in a few weeks.

Army Will Avert Strike.

LONDON, March 25.—The Government, says the Daily Herald, organ of the workmen, has decided on extreme measures to defeat the miners in the event of a strike. A plan, says the newspaper, has been prepared at the War Office and approved by the Government for starving the miners into submission, using the army as a blocking force.

All mining villages and townships are to be surrounded by military cordons and no commodities or persons are to be allowed to pass it. The newspaper asserts that while no military details have been overlooked, "what the government has overlooked is the temper of the army and the temper of the workers."

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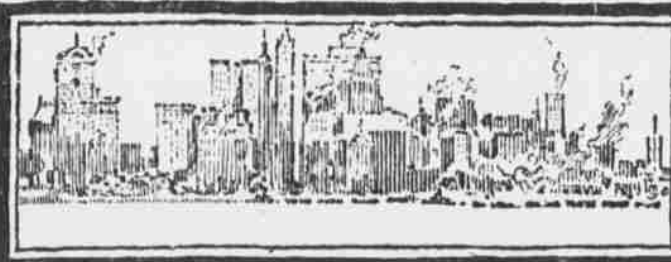
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